VOL. II. THE No. 55

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET STREET.

SATURDAY, APRIL 15th, 1797.

Just Opening and for Sale, by

DENNY & BEELER,

A FRESH and Genteel Assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, QUEENS-WARE, and GROCERIES, and a few Barrels of JUNIPER BERRIES.

Pittsburgh, April 7, 1797.

Matthew M'Eown,

HOSIER.

TAKES this method to inform the Public that he has removed his shop to the house lately occupied by Francis Ferguson, in Market street, where he continues to carry on the Hosiery Business. He has a quantity of Thread, Cotton and Thread, and Cotton Hose which he will sell applicable to the trade. He also wishes to purchase Linen Rags, for which he will pay the highest price in Cash or Goods.

Pittsburgh, April 5, 1797.

Came to the plantation

of the subscriber living in Pitt township, Allegheny county, near David Shields's, a mottled and white Cow, about 5 years old, bored in both horns, and a crop and slit in the near ear.—The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

WILLIAM CONNELL.

April 6, 1797.

Taken up by the subscriber

living in the Quarters, on CANOE, the one a large poplar Canoe, with two steeples and a ring in one of them in the fore end, and a foot step in said end; the other a small button wood Canoe, with a seat in one end. The owner may have them again by applying to the subscriber at the four mile run on the Ohio river, proving property, and paying charges.

ANDREW [illegible]

April 6, 1797.

Strayed or Stolen from

the subscriber living in Westmoreland county, Unity township, on the night of the 9th instant, an iron grey Horse with a white flecp down his face and nose, a natural trotter, about 14 hands and 3 inches high. Whoever takes up said Horse and brings him to me shall have Four Dollars Reward, and reasonable charges, and if stolen two thirds of said Reward.

WENDEL OTTINGER.

March 14, 1797.

Whereas the subscriber

gave a note of hand to William [illegible] for £ 22, dated October 10, 1796, payable [illegible] after date, which note [illegible] and [illegible] the said [illegible] well, who is [illegible] subscriber for the [illegible] and having [illegible] subscriber [illegible] having all persons [illegible] said note, as [illegible] themselves to a [illegible]

JONATHAN [illegible], jun.

Allegheny county, March 9, 1797.

TO BE RENTED,

And Possession given the 1st of April next,

THE House in which [illegible] now lives, [illegible] there are three rooms on the first floor with fire places, four comfortable lodging rooms and a three room, in the second story, also a good kitchen, pantry, and pump, cellar ceiled, an excellent garret, divided into apartments, a garden with fruit trees, a clover patch, &c. For terms apply to JOHN IRWIN, at the corner of Third and Liberty streets.

Pittsburgh, March 7, 1797.

The Elegant Horse

Young Patriarch,

WILL cover Mares this season at the stable of Mr. Joseph Irwin, in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, the first week in April, and the second week in April at Mr. John Thompson's tavern, on Turtle creek, in Plumb township, and will continue week about at the aforesaid places to the first of July, to be removed every Saturday, at the low rate of Twenty Five Shillings and one bushel of oats for each mare he leaves, the oats to be brought with the mare at the first coming.—Twelve Shillings and Sixpence the single leap, and Fifty Shillings for insuring a colt, the money to be paid on the first day of October. Young Patriarch is a beautiful dark bay with a blazing star and snip, full 16 hands high, 6 years old this spring, fitting for either saddle or geers, he was got by the celebrated imported horse old Patriarch, his dam was an Efopus mare, he was bred in Cumberland county. Any further description of him would be unnecessary, as his appearance will recommend him to those who are judges. Punctual attendance at the above said places may be depended on.

WILLIAM HOUEL.

March 25, 1797.

To all whom it may concern

THIS is to give public notice, that the incorporated Society of United Brethren in America, for propagating the Gospel among the Heathen, are lawfully entitled to, and in possession of two tracts of land in Allegheny county, in the State of Pensylvania, partly by the gift of the Legislature of the said State to the said Society, partly purchased by the same, which lands are to be laid out for the said Society, by the Surveyor of the said county, to wit: One of the said tracts on the east branch of French creek, adjoining the reserved town lands. The other of the said tracts on the north side of the Ohio, opposite to the Shawanese Town, on Lake Erie, from the mouth of Beaver creek, to the boundary line between Pensylvania and New York, and from the said lake Southward, and from the mouth of Beaver creek, Eastward.

The said tracts can be found by the certificates, and by the regular surveyors field notes.

Now this is to give warning to each and every person or persons whatsoever, who pretend or intend to make a claim to the said tracts, or either of them, that they may take timely due care, not to settle or improve on any of the said tracts.

JAC. V. VLECK,
Secretary of said Society.

Bethlehem, Dec. 1796.

FOR SALE, By

James Horner & Co.

A Very neat and accurate Copper plate Plan of the Town of Erie, situate on Lake Erie, at the harbour of the peninsula or bay of Presque Isle, taken from actual survey, as laid out agreeably to an act of assembly of the state of Pensylvania.

The town is in form to oblong on the bay divided into three equal sections or divisions, each of which is a mile—it is therefore one mile wide and three miles long, the streets in ten feet each other at right angles, and are some of them 100 the others 60 feet wide.

Exclusive of the lots reserved for public use, it contains 3791 town lots, which are all numbered according to the original plan, and will admit of considerable increase by division—the most of them being 80 2 feet in width and 185 feet in length.

Pittsburgh, March 26, 1797.

Grammar School.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he designs, provided he receives sufficient encouragement to open a Grammar School in Ligonier Town, in Derry township, Westmoreland county, and state of Pennsylvania, on the 1st day of November next, where the Latin and Greek Languages shall be taught with care and accuracy, together with Composition and Oratory, Geography and the Mathematics.

Lodging can be conveniently obtained in the neighborhood, and at a reasonable rate.—The price of tuition, which will be reasonable, may be known by application to the subscriber.

JOHN M'PHERRAN, A. B.

March 14, 1797. tf

Lands for Sale.

THREE Settlement Rights on Middle Island River. No. 1. Adjoining John Caldwell's home place, with a pre-emption for 400 acres. At the mouth of Point Pleasant creek, cured by some Three Forks creek, adjoining the river. No. 3. At the three forks of said Point Pleasant creek, a certain for an excellent seat for water works. Said lands lie within from 6 to 8 miles of the Ohio river, where John Caldwell has said a saw. Also 400 acres of excellent land for raising about 100 acres of cotton, within 12 miles of Morgan town. For Settlement Rights 400 acres each for which lands an indisputable title will be given. Any person inclining to purchase may apply to the subscriber in Fayette county, Forks of the River.

JOHN M'FERRAN.

March 18, 1797.

NOTICE

[illegible] for the [illegible] given by the subscribers to the [illegible] Township, [illegible] Allegheny county, [illegible] SAVIOR [illegible] occupied by [illegible] in the [illegible] and left, [illegible] and attention to the [illegible] as may [illegible] to procure them with their [illegible] to render the [illegible] as [illegible]

JAMES CORMEY.
GEORGE HILL.

Pittsburgh, March [illegible], 1797.

WILLIAM [illegible] performs [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] on [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] before [illegible] Long Lane and [illegible] the town of M'Keesport at the mouth of Beaver creek, [illegible] of Allegheny.

[illegible] punctual [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] will give a [illegible] of THREE DOLLARS on the conviction of each person [illegible] selling. Any information [illegible] to JAMES SEDAWERIDGE, Attorney at Law in the town of Washington, will meet with proper attention.

JAMES SEDAWERIDGE.

Philadelphia, Feb. [illegible] 1797.

N. B. The lands here alluded to, are [illegible]. For terms apply as above. tf

Whereas the subscriber

gave a note of hand to Levi B. Stewart, of Fayette township, Allegheny county, for Fifty Dollars, for a House and Lot in Greenville, a town laid out on Montour's run, and whereas the said Stewart refuses to fulfil his bargain, I forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on said note, as I am determined not to pay it until compelled by law.

JOHN M'ELHENY.

Fayette township, Allegheny county, March 10, 1797.

Blank Bonds, Articles of Agreement, &c. for sale at this Office

DOCUMENTS

Which accompanied the Message of the President of the United States to both Houses of Congress, January 19, 1797.

Letter to Mr. Pinckney, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the French Republic.

(Continued from our last.)

Again—(24) "It is sufficient for the [illegible] of his majesty, that the colonies were to form a nation considerable as well for the number of their inhabitants as for the extent of their dominion, [illegible] their independence, not only by [illegible] cessation, but also in fact; [illegible] have imported it against the [illegible] their mother country. Such was in effect the situation of the United States when the king began to negociate with them. They legally had full liberty of conducting them as independent, or as the interests of Britain—He chose the first part, because by it he saved the interests of his people invariable policy, and above all, the secret projects of the court of London, imperiously left him under the necessity." The secret projects here referred to were those of reconciliation on terms which might satisfy the United States and produce a reunion and coalition for the purpose of falling upon France. To avoid the risk of this combined attack to avoid greater danger in future by preventing the possibility of uniting again the great portions of the British empire separated in fact, and thus effectually to diminish its power were the avowed inducements with the court of France to consider the United States as independent.

Having stated these things, they (25) ask if there is a sovereign who in the like situation with his majesty, would not have imitated his example."

Again—(26) "He (the King of France) had a right to consider independent the confederate inhabitants of this immense continent, he presented themselves to him with this character, especially after their ambient Sovereign had demonstrated, that it was in vain to attempt a painful, *the impossibility of bringing them back to obedience.*"

(27) To complete the justification of his majesty, nothing remains but to examine, whether what are called *reasons of state*, could have determined his majesty to connect himself with the Americans. To treat this question with all the clearness of which it is susceptible, the political interest of France must be viewed under two different relations; the first respecting the other powers of Europe; the second relative to Great Britain.

"In treating with the Americans, *after they became independent*, the king exercised the right inherent in his sovereignty, with no other view *than to put an end to the preponderant power which England already in part, (after the 48)*." The observation then suggest that by this conduct the king has effectually watched over the interests of the foreign powers of Europe, "by contributing to restrain a power which is always carried to excess the abuse of her resources (32)."

The court of London having charged the king of France with ambition, and the project of *annihilating* the power of England, by his engagements with the Americans, the observations declare "(33) Nothing more will be discovered in them (his engagements with the United States) on the most accurate scrutiny, than a diminution of this power, a diminution which England has herself provoked by her conduct the most unjust and most tyrannical, and which the tranquility and happiness of Europe have for a long time required."

"(34) The most vigilant and consummate prudence could not devise adequate precautions against the enterprises of such a power; so that only means of being secured from it, was *to seize the opportunity of diminishing it.*"

"(35) It may then be truly said, that on examination of the conduct of the king—it was not only *just* and *lawful* but even *necessary* as well for the *individual interest of France* as for that of all Europe."

I will trouble you with but one more extract from the justificatory observations of the court of France.

"(36) To deceive the other nations with regard to the real motives which have directed the conduct of the king, the British ministry maintain that he entered into treaty with the Americans, not because he feared the secret views of Great Britain, but because he forefaw that the Americans defeated, discouraged, without support, and without resources, were about to return to their mother country; and that there was not a moment to be lost in reanimating and confirming them in their opposition. It was

ithout doubt, for the ſake of this aſſ rtion, at the Britiſh miniſtry have thought it be. eath the dignity of their ſovereign to ſearch or the period at which France formed con- ections with the United States; it might ith greater truth be ſaid that this reſearch d not coincide with their plan of defence. he king is willing to ſpare the Britiſh mi. iſtry a taſk ſo diſagreeable and embarraſſing, obſerving for them, that the converſations hich led to the treaties of the 6th of Feb. 778, *were conſiderably poſterior* to the capi- lation of Gen. Burgoyne. Now it is noto- ous that this event elevated the courage & e hopes of the Americans, as much as it jected the Britiſh nation, and principally e court of London. If then the king had ſtened to the propoſitions of Congreſs, *after is period*, ſo diſaſtrous to the Britiſh; *it has t been and could not have been for any other eaſon, but becauſe he thought with the United tates, that their independence was thenceforth oard irrevocable.*"

In theſe extracts from the obſervations of he Court of France, we ſee an open avowal her motives for entering into treaties with e United States during our revolution, but o ſuch motives afford any ſtrong claims to ur gratitude? She rejoiced at the proſpect a final ſeparation of the thirteen Colonies om Great Britain: She ſaw them erected e their ſolemn declaration into independent tates:—but during near three years of our ontеſt ſhe continued waiting for ſome for- nate event that ſhould enſure ſtability and ltimate ſucceſs to our enterprize. This e- ent took place in the capture of a whole ritiſh Army. "Then the king liſtened to e propoſitions of Congreſs, becauſe he ought with the United States that *their In- pendence irrevocable.*" He then treated ith the Americans "*With no other view* han to put an end to the predominant pow- which England exerciſed in every quarter f the Globe. A *diminution*, of this power ays the King] the tranquility and happi- eſs of Europe have for a long time required: he only means of being ſecured from it, *as to ſeize the opportunity of diminiſhing it:* nd he did ſeize it," becauſe "HIS SAFE- Y, the INTEREST of HIS PEOPLE, invariable olicy, and above all the ſecret objects of the ourt of London imperiouſly laid him under he neceſſity."

After theſe repeated declarations on the art of France that her only view in contract. ng engagements with the United States was o diminiſh the Britiſh power, and thereby romote the ſafety and intereſt of her own eople and the tranquility of Europe—very nexpected indeed are the modern claims f boundleſs and perpetual gratitude! Ne. erthеleſs animated as we always have been ith ſincere deſires to maintain thoſe uſeful nd friendly connections with France which ad their foundation in our revolution, we hould have remained ſilent on theſe claims ad not the frequency and manner in which ey have been urged compelled their diſcuſ- on. We are not now diſpoſed to queſtion he importance of the aid we actually deriv- d from France in the war of our revolution: or to retract the grateful acknowledgments hat all America has from that time offered o that nation—we were in the habit of ex- reſſing our gratitude to her for the benefits hich we received although they reſult from er exertions to advance her own intereſt nd ſecure her own ſafety. But if thoſe be- efits had been rendered from pure benevo- nce, from diſintereſted good will to us nd we had been remiſs in acknowledging hem, is it the part of generoſity, of mag- animity, conſtantly to upbraid the receivers f their favours with ingratitude? Do not uch reproaches cancel the obligations? But for favors apparently generous ſubſtantial eturns are demanded, the ſuppoſed liberal t degenerates, and becomes a mercenary argain.

If ſuch only are the motives of our gra- tude towards France at the com mencement of her political and commercial nnections with us in the midſt of our war ith Great Britain, what more can we diſ- over at the concluſion of that war? Let us xamine.

In 1781, with the aſſiſtance of a French my by land and a powerful fleet by ſea, a econd Britiſh army was captured.

This event made even the Britiſh govern- ent deſpair of bringing the United States gain under her ſubjection. The miniſtry as changed, and the parliament paſſed an t to authoriſe the king to make peace. In e ſummer of 1782, an agent on the part of reat Britain repaired to Paris to negociate ith the commiſſioners of the United States. or ſome time Dr. Franklin and Mr. Jay ere alone at Paris. The commiſſion to r. Oſwald (the Britiſh negociator) auth- ſed him to treat and conclude a peace or uce with any commiſſioner or commiſſion- s named or to be named by the colonies plantations of New Hampſhire, &c. (nam- g the thirteen) or with any of them ſepa- tely, with parts of them, or with any per- ns whatſoever. Mr. Jay was not ſatisfied ith this commiſſion to Mr. Oſwald—The dependence of the thirteen ſtates was no here intimated. Agreeable to their in- ructions from Congreſs to take advice of e court of France, the commiſſioners com- unicated Mr. Oſwald's commiſſion to the ime miniſter, the count de Vergennes.— he count expreſſed his opinion that the mmiſſion was ſufficient; that it was ſuch one as we might have expected it would be—"That an acknowledgment of our in- dependence, inſtead of preceding, muſt in the natural courſe of things be the effect of the treaty." This opinion the count contin- ued from time to time to repeat. In ſhort, "it was evident the count did not wiſh to ſee our independence acknowledged by Bri- tain until they had made all their uſes of us.' Mr. Jay ſtill continued unmoved. He con- ferred with Mr. Oſwald, and "urged in the ſtrongeſt terms, the great impropriety, and conſequently the utter impoſſibility of our ever treating with Great Britain on any other than an equal footing; and told him plainly that he (Mr. Jay) would have no concern in any negociation in which we were not conſidered as an independent people.'

It was on this occaſion that Mr. Oſwald communicated to Mr. Jay this article of his inſtructions—"In caſe you find the Ameri- can commiſſioners are not at liberty to treat on any terms ſhort of independence, you are to declare to them that you have our autho- rity, to make that ceſſion—our ardent wiſh for peace diſpoſing us to purchaſe it at the price of acceding to the complete independ- ence of the thirteen colonies."

The Britiſh miniſtry approved of the com- munication; but ſtill were for treating with us as colonies, and making an acknowledg- ment of our independence only an article of the treaty. Mr. Jay's diſcernment diſcover- ed the ſource of the backwardneſs, at this time, in the Britiſh court to admit our in- dependence previous to the negociation of the treaty; and mentioned it with his rea- ſons to Mr. Oſwald; who far from contra- dicting Mr. Jay's inference, told him a fact which confirmed his opinion that it originated in the court of France, and was com unicated to that of London by the Britiſh commiſſioner then in Paris to treat of peace between France and Great Britain. Mr. Jay then explained to Mr. Oſwald what he ſuppoſed to be the natural policy of the French court, and ſhewed him "that it was the intereſt of the Britain to render us as in- dependent on France as we were reſolved to be on Britain." Mr. Oſwald was convinc- ed. Mr. Jay reminded him of the ſeveral reſolutions of Congreſs paſſed at different periods not to treat with Britiſh commiſſi- oners on any other footing than that of ab- ſolute independence; and propoſed to give to him in writing what he had before ex- preſſed in converſation—his determination not to treat but on footing of equality. Mr. Oſwald preferred having it in writing. Mr. Jay prepared the draught of a letter to be ſigned by him and Dr. Franklin, expreſſing their determination to treat, but on terms of equality, as an independent nation; and exhibiting the reaſons of this determination. Doctor Franklin thought the letter "rather too poſitive, and therefore, rather imprud- ent; for that in caſe Britain ſhould remain firm, and future circumſtances ſhould com- pel us to ſubmit to their mode of treating, we ſhould do it with an ill grace, after ſuch a decided and peremptory refuſal. Beſides, the Doctor ſeemed much perplexed and fettered by the inſtructions from Congreſs, to be guided by the advice of the French court. Neither of theſe conſiderations af- fected Mr. Jay. For as to the firſt, he could not conceive of any event which would ren- der it proper and therefore poſſible for Ame- rica to treat in any other character as an in- dependent nation. And as to the ſecond he could not believe that Congreſs intended they ſhould follow any advice which might be repugnant to their dignity and intereſt."

Dr Franklin's doubts prevented this letter being ſigned. Mr. Oſwald was diſappoint- ed, and deſired to ſee the draft. He ſaw it, and requeſted a copy of it. After having taking time for conſideration, Mr. Jay com- plied with the requeſt. "For though un- ſigned, it would convey to the Britiſh mi- niſtry the ſentiments and opinions he wiſhed to impreſs, and if finally they ſhould not be content to treat with us as an independent nation, they were not yet ripe for peace or treaty with us. Beſides he could not be perſuaded that Great Britain after what the houſe of commons had declared, after vari- ous other acts of that government manifeſt- ing the intention to acknowledge it, would perſiſt in refuſing to admit our independence provided they really believed that we had firmly reſolved not to treat on more humble terms.

"With the copy of this draft, Mr. Jay gave Mr. Oſwald copies of the various re- ſolutions of Congreſs, which evinced their adherence to their independence. Theſe papers Mr. Oſwald ſent by expreſs to Lon- don and warmly recommending the iſſuing a new commiſſion, to remove all further de- lay."

(To be continued.)

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, February 4.

AN expreſs from Dover brought us laſt night the moſt important papers which have arrived for many weeks from Paris.— They bring an account of a brilliant ſeries of victories. We muſt refer to the ſhort account given by Buonaparte himſelf, and the more extended details of Gen. Berthier for the particulars of theſe important acti- ons. The ſubſtance of them is, that Buon- aparte has deſtroyed the fifth Auſtrian army in Italy! !! Five times has the emperor renewed this devoted army; in the laſt in- ſtance, every effort of determined magna- nimity, and almoſt of exhauſted deſpair, was exerted to make a vigorous movement for the deliverance of Mantua. He ſtript all his frontiers, he called for and animated the chivalrous ſpirit of Hungary; the youth of Vienna were rouſed by blandiſhment of the court, as well as their natural loyalty, to enter into volunteer battalions; and to haſten the expedition, the recruits were mounted in Voitures, and diſpatched by poſt. In ſhort, the ſalvation of Mantua, was conſidered as the laſt ſtake of the empe- ror and king, and for this every thing was to be hazarded; for this the propoſitions of Gen. Clarke were rejected; every offer of an armiſtice was refuſed, and we have ſeen from the late German journals that they looked with perfect confidence to the ſucceſs of their mighty preparations. What a leſ- ſon to ſovereigns and to nations is the reſult of all this energy! What a dreadful reſpon- ſibility muſt the cabinet incur, which, truſt- ing to its own ſpeculations, ſhuts its ears againſt the voice of peace! Our readers will not be content with the mere outline of theſe victories; we therefore publiſh the official details.

BATTLE OF ST. GEORGE.

M. General Provera, at the head of 6000 men, arrived upon the 26th at midnight, at the ſuburb of St. Georges. He attacked it all day without effect. This ſuburb was defended by general of brigade Miollis, equally active and intrepid, far from being intimidated by the threats of the enemy, anſwered them with his cannon, and thus gained the right of the 26th and 27th, dur- ing which I ordered general Surrurier to occupy la Favorite, with the 57th and the 18th demi-brigades of the line, and all the diſpoſable force which could be drawn from the diviſions employed in the blockade; but before giving an account of the battle of la Favorite, which took place on the 27th, I ought to ſpeak of the two battles of Anguiari.

FIRST BATTLE OF ANGUIARA.

The diviſion of General Provera, 10,000 ſtrong, had forced the paſſage of Anguiara. General of diviſion, Guyeux, had immedi- ly collected all the forces he could find, and marched againſt the enemy; but having only 1500, he could not ſucceed in forcing the enemy again to croſs the river, although he checked their courſe for part of the day, and made 300 priſoners.

SECOND BATTLE OF ANGUIARI.

General Provera did not loſe a moment, and filed on immediately to Caſtellara.— General Angereau fell upon the rear guard of his diviſion, and, after a very warm en- gagement, took 16 pieces of cannon, and made 2000 priſoners. Adjutant General Duſaux particularly diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his courage on this occaſion. The 98th and 12th regiment of dragoons, and the 25th regiment of chaſſeurs, likewiſe particularly diſtinguiſhed themſelves. The commander of the Hulans preſented himſelf to a ſquad- ron of the 9th regiment of dragoons, and, with one of thoſe rhodomantades uſual among the Auſtrians, "ſurrender," cried he to the regiment. Citizen Duvivier made his ſquadron ſtop: "If you are brave, come and take me," cried he to the commander of the enemy. The two corps ſtood ſtill, and the two chiefs afforded an example of thoſe conflicts which Taſſo deſcribes ſo charmingly. The commander of the Hulans was wounded by two blows of the ſabre; the troops then charged, and the Hulans were made priſoners.

General Provera all night continued to file on to St. George's, as I have had the honour to inform you, and upon the 26th made an attack upon it. Being unable to enter it, he conceived the deſign of forcing la Favorite, of piercing the lines of the blockade, and ſeconded by a ſortie which Wurmſer was to make, throw himſelf into Mantua.

BATTLE OF LA FAVORITE.

Upon the 27th, an hour before day, the enemy attacked La Favorite at the moment when Wurmſer made a ſortie, and attacked the lines of the blockade by St. Antoine.— General Victor, at the head of the 56th demi-brigade, overthrew all he met. Wurm- ſer was obliged to re-enter Mantua, almoſt as ſoon as he had left it, and left the field of battle covered with dead and priſoners. General Surrurier then made General Vic- tor advance with the 57th demi brigade, in order to hem in Provera in the ſuburb of St. Georges, and thus block him up. Con- fuſion and diſorder accordingly prevailed in the enemy's ranks. Cavalry, infantry, ar- tillery, were all mingled pell-mell. The terrible 57th demi brigade yielded to no oppoſition. On one ſide it took three pieces of cannon. On the other it cut to pieces the Huſſar regiment of Herbendy. At this moment the reſpectable General Provera offered to capitulate. He reckoned upon our generoſity, nor was he deceived. We allowed him to capitulate; the articles you will find annexed. Six thouſand priſoners, among which are all the Vienna volunteers, and 20 pieces of cannon, were the fruits of this memorable day.

The army of the republic then has in four days gained two pitched battles and ſix leſſer engaghments, made 23,000 priſoners, among which are a lieutenant general, and two generals 12 or 15 colonels, &c. taken 20 ſtand of colours, 60 pieces of cannon, and killed and wounded at leaſt 6000 men.

I requeſt of you the rank of general of di- viſion for General Victor, that of brigade for the Adjutant General Vaux. All the demi brigades have covered themſelves with glory, eſpecially the 32d, 57th and 18th, of the line, commanded by general Maſſena, and who in three days beat the enemy at St. Michel, at Rivoli and at Roveredella.— The Roman legions marched 24 miles a day —Ours marched 30, and fought alſo occa- ſionally.

Citizen Deſſain, chief of the 4th demi brigade of light infantry; Marquis, chief of the 29th; Bournefy, chief of the 17th; have been wounded. Generals of brigade Vial, Brume, Bon, and Adjutant General Argod, particularly diſtinguiſhed themſelves.

The individual inſtances of bravery, are too numerous to be enumerated here.

Signed, BUONAPARTE.

Capitulation made by the Imperial troops under the walls of St. Georges, 27th Nivoſe, 5th year of the republic.

Art. 1. The honours of war granted, and all the troops priſoners of war.

2. The officers ſhall retain their ſwords, their effects, and their equipage, and the ſoldiers their knap ſacks.

3. The general officer, and other inferior officers may repair to their homes, if the general in chief conſents to give them per- miſſion. I engage my word of honour to inform the general in chief that I engaged for this article.

4. Information ſhall be communicated to Marſhal Count de Wurmſer of the preſent capitulation.

5. The ſick and wounded ſhall be taken care of with all theſe ſentiments of humanity inſeparable from republicans.

Head Quarters at Verona, 30th Nivoſe, 19th January.

I certify that, in the different battles which have taken place ſince the 19th Nivoſe to the 27th of the ſame month, the liſt of Auſ- trians taken priſoners of war, who have repaſſed in review, amounts already to more than twenty thouſand, among whom are ſeven hundred cavalry, and that freſh pri- ſoners arrive every moment, that the ene- my have left us forty four pieces of cannon, with their carriages, all the baggage of the column of General Provera, and all the ſtandards of his corps, part of which were broken by the enemy. I certify that, in purſuance to the orders of the general in chief, I have intruſted Rey, general of di- viſion, with the charge of conducting to Grenoble the column of twenty thouſand priſoners of war by convoys of three thouſ- ands, marching at a diſtance of one day's journey, and under the eſcort of the 58th demi brigade, and of a ſquadron of cavalry.

Theſe trophies of the brave army of Italy are ſo much calculated to afford an agree- able ſurpriſe to our moſt faithful friends, that I think I ſhall afford them the higheſt grati- fication by this official recital.

Signed, ALEX. BERTHIER.

MADRID, December 29.

A revolution appears to be inevitable in the Spaniſh colonies. The example of North America, the recollection of their an- cient independence, the ſenſe they have of their own ſtrength, their hatred of their op- preſſors, and the bad management of their government, which ſeems rather deſirous of being hated than beloved, and the double and arbitrary taxes which have been impoſed on them by the caprice of the viceroy, are powerful reaſons to make us ſuppoſe that South America will take up arms againſt Spain.

As early as 1756, diſturbances broke out at Caracas: in 1764, an inſurrection ſhewed itſelf at Quito; Mexico ſent, in 1773, am- baſſadors to England, in order to gain from that country aſſiſtance, and the promiſe of independence. The year 1781 was the era of ſtill greater commotion in Peru and at Santa Fe, and now the Spaniſh colonies are on the point of a general inſurrection, fo- mented without doubt by England, and which it is not in the power of Spain to op- poſe.

In fact, the court of Madrid has only 6000 regular troops in theſe countries, ſcattered over an immenſe extent of country. The other military corps are for the moſt part compoſed of natives, who, far from oppoſ- ing, would aſſiſt the inſurgents, and make a common cauſe with them.

American Intelligence.

BALTIMORE, March 28.

The ſchooner Grace, Ann, a ſwift ſailing veſſel, arrived yeſterday from Martinico, and has brought letters as late as the 13th of the month; theſe bear, that a large force had been collected there, and was to ſail the next day to attempt the reduction of Gua- daloupe.

PHILADELPHIA. March 31.

A Spanish galliot loaded with specie from the Havannah bound to Spain, has been carried into Barbadoes by a British frigate and thence sent to Martinique. It was said the sailors belonging to the frigate would share about 500l. sterling each.

Extract of a letter from Bourdeaux, Jan. 12.

"We have for some time past, feared a rupture between France and the United States, but the French government, though it has cause of complaint against the American government, has just given assurances that its injuries will in no manner affect the commerce or individuals of that country."

A letter from Stockholm received at London, dated the 1st January; states, that orders have been transmitted to Revel from Petersburgh, to prevent the sailing of the Russian fleet.

The Ardent, Graybell, arrived on the 2d at Baltimore, in 55 days from Leghorn. The captain brings no printed or written intelligence. He communicates verbally the following articles of news—

That Mr. Donaldson secured us peace, not only with Algiers, but likewise with Tunis and Tripoli; and that the Jack, a vessel belonging to New York, with 100,000 dolls. and another with 50,000 dollars, for complying with the treaty stipulations with those powers, had just left that port, and that our flag met neither insult nor injury in the Mediterranean—that the batteries at Leghorn were garrisoned partly with Tuscans and partly with French; that Corsica was entirely in possession of the French, and that all the privateers from that island (of which there were a great number) wore the national flag—that Mr. Donaldson had left Leghorn for Rome four days before he sailed.

This vessel brings dispatches to our government.

Pittsburgh, April 15.

Mr. Scull,

Please to insert in your paper the following extract of a letter written by a gentleman of Westmoreland county residing in the country, to his friend in Greensburgh, dated March 30, 1797, and oblige your humble servant. A. B.

Greensburgh, April 1st, 1797.

"Having expressed the pleasure I feel on account of your good fortune in this particular, I would in the next place congratulate you upon your present prospect of having a printing press established in your town, did not the character (or rather want of character) of the person who has offered proposals for this purpose, very powerfully oppose it. There being already two presses in this state west of the mountains, and the newspapers which issue from them having an extensive circulation, I do not see a necessity so strong as to induce us to encourage a printer, who not only wants experience, but who never served a regular apprenticeship to the business he proposes to conduct, having run away from his master's service during that apprenticeship without any reasonable cause of complaint, and never afterwards compleated his time of service.

But though these might be reasonable grounds for making some strict enquiry into his conduct and capacity, we are not obliged to depend merely upon these circumstances; for he has already not only shewn his want of capacity, but also his want of principle and decency, having been employed in conducting and directing a press, from which issued a newspaper perhaps the most incorrect, immodest, immoral, low, licentious, partial and corrupt which the world has ever been witness to since the art of printing was discovered.

I understand he has not yet made his appearance among you; and as most people believe there is something in the appearance and physiognomy of a person characteristic of his mind and disposition, I very much admire his cunning and policy, for were he once to come into view, I am persuaded that all of you, who wish to extend your patronage only to the good and virtuous, would soon withdraw it from him.

I cannot look upon the establishment of a printing press in any place as an object of indifference, for I believe it may be one of the greatest scourges and curses that can exist in a society; and should you be of my opinion in this instance, I am fully satisfied you will make the necessary enquiries before you further encourage the settlement of this person in the county. Why does he not appear in person? Could you once see him you might be able to form some general opinion of him from his appearance and from his common walk and conversation.—But you have an unerring criterion, which is in his and your own power, by which to judge; you have the works of his hands; you have his actions in the line of his profession for a considerable length of time.—Why then do you not procure, and why does he not furnish a compleat file of his former publications? It is the interest of such characters to act under cover.

I am afraid we have some individuals among us, but I hope they are few, who would sincerely rejoice at having such a vehicles for anonimously conveying their nonsense, slander, and abuse to the public ear. Such a press to the author of the late low, silly, and unmeaning production which appeared in the Pittsburgh Gazette under the signature "Bob," would be inestimable.

I do not wish you to rely solely upon my opinion of this person, although I think it correctly formed from the best information that can be had; but further to investigate and not to be hurried on with the novelty of this business without exercising your judgment and a careful examination—for my own part I think he wants that capacity, education and moral conduct which would render his press useful and an advantage to our county.

Believe me to be, with esteem, your friend sincerely.

—— ——."

LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

A Supplement to the Penal Laws of this State.

WHEREAS it frequently happens, that persons against whom indictments are presented by the grand inquests for the bodies of the respective counties throughout this commonwealth, are afterwards acquitted by a petit jury trying the same; and whereas by the existing laws, a party so acquitted is equally liable to costs of prosecution as if he were convicted, which operates injustice and a punishment to the innocent: For remedy whereof

Section I. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this act, all costs accruing on bills of indictment found by the grand jury of the city or any county in this commonwealth, charging a party with any felony, breach of the peace, or other indictable offence, shall, if such party be acquitted by a petit jury, on the traverse of the same, be paid out of the county stock, by the city or county in which the prosecution commenced.

GEORGE LATIMER, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ROBERT HARE, Speaker of the Senate.

Approved, March 20, 1797.

THOMAS MIFFLIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, from Little Beaver creek, 1st March, an indented servant man named John M'Kin, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, 22 or 23 years of age, had on a light coloured jacket, linsey coat, and a yellow hunting shirt; he came from Marsh creek settlement in York county, and was bred a miller. He was settled on a tract of land of the subscribers, and has a wife and two children, twins, about six months old, his wife is a fresh young looking woman with sandy hair; it is suspected that he has taken a good deal of my property with him. He worked at Allen's ferry, on the Allegheny river, for some time, and from there is supposed to have gone across the mountains. The above reward will be paid for apprehending and securing said servant in the jail of this or any of the adjoining counties, or deliver him to the subscriber on Little Beaver creek, shall receive the above reward together with reasonable charges.

ANDREW JOHNSTON.

Allegheny county, April 10, 1797

All persons having any demands against the subscriber, are requested to bring forward their accounts for settlement, and those indebted to him, are hereby informed, that unless they make payment on or before the first day of May next, their accounts will be put in suit without distinction.

RODERICK M'KINNY.

Pittsburgh, April 12, 1797.

Two Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 20th of March last, an apprentice boy named Robert All, about 11 years of age, dark coloured hair, and a remarkable down look, had on a round about jacket and overalls. Whoever takes up said boy and delivers him to me in M'Kee's Port, shall have the above reward paid by

JAMES COLHOON, jun.

April 1, 1797.

A list of letters remaining in the Post Office, Pittsburgh, April 1797.

A.

SAMUEL *Adams, St. Clair township. Jas. Alexanders, Washington county, George Allen, Mr. Andrews, Franklin. Anesly, Pittsburgh. John Armstrong.*

B.

Jacob Beals, 2. Joseph Barnard, Ephraim Burrows, William Burnett, Doctor John Bell, David Bower, Washington county. Alexander Brown, William Byers.

C.

James Campbell, Esq. Michael Casner, Colmer's ferry. William Carrell, Mifflin township. Thomas Clair, Fayette. Robert Colwell, Samuel Coliart, Jacob Coons, John M'Cormick. Luke Croford, George Crauford, Doctor Samuel Culbertson.

D.

Jacob Davis, M'Kee's Port, Bartholomew Dennis, Robert Dick, Raccon. James Dickson, John Downer, Edward Doyle, Esq. Richard Dun, Robert Diff, Samuel Davis.

F.

Anthony Foler, Francis Freer, John Fulton, Doctor James Francis, Fayette. Henry Frosp.

G.

John Garden, Thomas Campbell, James Gilfoy, 2. James Gallagher, David Green, John Gill, Versailles township. Henry R. Graham.

H.

John T. Hall, Elizabeth town. Jacob Huffman, Daniel Hudson, John Hull, 2. Luke Hill, Meadville. Luke Hudson, David Henry.

I.

John Johnson, John W. Johnson, James Izzard, Franklin. Nathaniel Irish, Elizabeth Jackson, near Redstone. Doctor Gates Jamison, John Johnston, French creek.

K.

David Kelso, John Knight, 3. James Kildoe, Peters creek. David Kerr, M'Kees Port. George Kinnear, Brownsville.

L.

Simon Leary, Benjamin Lovejoy, Henry Lemon, Elizabeth township. John Limes, Henry Lang.

M.

John M'Elwain, 2. David Macklan, Jas. Miller, Peters creek, Ann M'Dowel, Robert M'Clelland, Charles Morgan, 3, Raccon. John R. Miller, David M'Leod, William Maxwel, Versailles township. John M'Culough, George M'ore. Wm. M'Garnahan, widow M'Pherson, Wm. M'Crea, Presq'isle. Barnard M'Mackban.

N.

Jacob Nifley, Ohio county.

O.

Lawrence Owen.

P.

John Pollard, Doctor Jeff. Powel, Bridgeport, Robert Porter, John Power, Meadville. James Parker.

R.

James Ranch, Mrs. Randolph, Presq'isle. John Robinson, John Ruffer, John Risborough.

S.

Robert Snodgrass, Martin Strong, Read. Henry Spratt, Benjamin Starr, Alex Smith, 2. Thomas Street, Jacob Schoufler, Wesmoreland. Wm. Snodgrass, John Sampson, Raccon. Henry Slagter, Elizabeth Sexton.

T.

William Todd, John Thompson.

V.

Thomas Vanborn, Meadville. Doctor Thos. Van Dike.

Y.

John Yates.

THE partnership of Giffin and Morrison being dissolved, the subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his shop to the house lately occupied by Mr. John Shaw, on the east side of St. Andrew's Bridge in Front street, where he carries on as usual the CABINET MAKING business in all its branches. Those who will please to favour him with their custom may rely on having their work done in the neatest manner, and with the utmost dispatch. He hopes by a steady application to business, and a sincere desire to please to merit the favour of the public.

JAMES MORRISON.

Pittsburgh, April 13, 1797.

N. B. A generous price will be given for seasoned Cherry and Walnut Boards.—Wanted, as an Apprentice to the above business a smart lad of about 15 or 16 years of age.

Whereas Mary, wife of the subscriber, has behaved in a very unbecoming and improper manner, and has broken her contract of marriage in every particular, and has left my bed and board without any cause, I hereby forwarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from this date.

WILLIAM COUSINS.

Allegheny county, Pitt township, April 12, 1797.

Tavern-keepers in the cou

of Allegheny, will take NOTICE

THAT all tavern licenses now ex will expire on the 10th day of A next, and all persons who shall con after that day to keep tavern without h taken out new licenses, will be liable t dictment at the following court. I th fore hereby give notice to all who in after that day and before next Septe court to keep tavern, that they must pr petitions for recommendation at the c to be held here on the first Monday in next.

JAMES BRISON, Clerk of Court of Quarter Session Allegheny County.

Pittsburgh, 13th April, 1797.

WHEREAS William Turnbull has vertised a certain triangle lot No. in the town of Pittsburgh, for sale, on M day the 8th of May next—this is to forw all persons from purchasing said lot, it be my property, having purchased it at sheri sale, and received a deed regularly ackn ledged in open court.

J. SMITH

Pittsburgh, April 14, 1797.

For Sale for cash,

will be exchanged for Iron Ware or M chandize.

A Valuable Tract of patented Land si ate on the Yough river, two miles fr the Iron works of John Holker, Esq. contains 217 acres and allowance of wh a large part is first rate level river botto with upwards of 50 acres improved— contiguity to the above works and the wor at the Falls, makes a ready and good ma ket for every article a farmer has to spare For terms apply to the subscriber at t mouth of Jacob's creek.

FRANCIS BRYAN

Fayette county, 27th March, 1797

ENTERED with the subscriber, woo ranger for the county of Allegheny, a a stray, a dark bay Horse, 14 hands hig 13 or 14 years old, no brand or ear mar trots and paces, and has some saddle mark The owner is desired to apply to the sub scriber on the bank of Chartier creek, fou miles from Pittsburgh

JOHN BELL.

April 14, 1797

By Yesterday's Mail.

NEW YORK, *April 6.*

Last evening the ship Chesapeak, captain Wise, arrived at this port, in 38 days from Bourdeaux.

By the Chesapeak we have received letters and papers—Bourdeaux dates to February 22, and Paris dates to February 18, inclusive.

PHILADELPHIA, *April 7.*

Just as this paper was going to press, we received the New-York Argus, of yesterday, from which the following paragraph:

"Last evening, the ship Chesapeake, Capt. Wise, arrived at this port, in 38 days from Bourdeaux. By her we have received letters and papers, from Bourdeaux, to Feb. 21, & from Paris to Feb. 18.—The letters contain no politics; the papers confirm the Fall of Mantau, and the *entering of Trent.* The late hour at which we received them, rendered it impossible to translate largely for this day's Argus."

Both houses of the legislature of the commonwealth terminated the business of the session at a late hour last Wednesday evening—They meet again on Monday the 28th August next.

A British ship of war, with the treaty commissioners on board, is below.

The United States brig Sophia, Captain O'Brien, is arrived in the river, from Lisbon which place he left on the 19th of February, and brings an account that on the 17th Feb Admiral Jervis fell in with the Spanish Fleet engaged it, sunk the Spanish admiral of 12 guns, and took two 74's and one 84.

By order of the Governor, proposals will be received at the Secretary's office, for supplying this commonwealth with 20,000 stand of arms—"one half of which may be imported, but the other half must be made or manufactured within the United States."

A letter from a gentleman of this city, dated London, Feb. 11, says, "I am sorry to inform you, that the prospect of a rupture between France and America is heightened by the dismissal of Mr. Pinckney from Paris on the 31st ult."

YOUNG MESSENGER.

GOT by the celebrated Engliſh Meſſenger got by Membrino, who covered in 4 at Thirty five Guineas a Mare; who was got by Sampſon; who was the ſire of Lady Malton, whoſe dam was Turf; grand dam by Regulus; the ſiſter of Figurent, and the dam of Leviathan.

May be reſorted to during the months of April and May next *only* during the enſuing ſeaſon, by any number of Mares not exceeding 21, at Four Dollars or Three and two Buſhels of Oats for a Single Leap, and ſix Dollars and One Half for the Seaſon, together with a Quarter of a Dollar to the Groom.

N. B. No Mare will be received with the hind feet ſhod. The Horſe and Pedigree to be found at the ſtable of WILLIAM DUNNING, Pittſburgh.

Covering days Mondays, Wedneſdays and Saturdays, and attendance from eight to nine o'clock in the morning.

February 2, 1797.

The Beautiful Horſe

Federal Ball,

WILL cover mares this ſeaſon at the ſubſcriber's ſtable in Miffin townſhip, Allegheny county, on the Monongahela river, one mile from Kerkendall's mill, at the rate of Three Dollars and one buſhel of Oats the ſeaſon, payment to be made by the firſt of November next.

Federal Ball is a beautiful black, 16 hands high, ſtout made, 6 years old this ſpring his make and carriage will recommend him to thoſe who pleaſe to examine him.

SAMUEL WYLIE.

March 4, 1797.

FORESTER,

WILL cover mares this ſeaſon at Three Dollars and one buſhel of oats. The firſt week in April he will ſtand at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber in Alexandria, (Dennifton's mills) and the ſecond week at the ſtable of Jacob Truby, in Greenſburgh, changing alternately, a week at each place, until the firſt of July. Foreſter is riſing 4 years old, full 16 hands high. His ſize and figure renders it unneceſſary to give a detail of his pedigree, as they are by far the beſt recommendation he can have.

SIMEON HOVEY.

March 18 1797.

Town of Salisbury.

THE *ſubſcribers having laid out a* TOWN *on the eaſt ſide of French Creek, in Allegheny county, above Caſſawonga, offer the lots for ſale at moderate prices, without any condition of ſettlement.*

It is ſituated on a high level ſpot on the ſecond bank of the creek, which affords immediately in front of the Town a commodious and ſecure harbour for boats to load and unload at all ſeaſons—there is a Griſt and Saw Mill within half a mile, and ſeveral Mills will be erected in its vicinity in the courſe of the preſent year.

The Lots contain 60 feet in front, on ſtreets 80 and 60 feet wide, 240 feet in depth, bounded by 20 feet alleys.

There is a public ſquare, and ground appropriated for buildings dedicated to religious and charitable uſes.

Purchaſers of Town Lots may be accommodated with convenient Out Lots.

The terms of Sale to be made known by applying to James G. Heron, Pittſburgh, and to Samuel Lord on the premiſes, who have alſo plans of the Town.

JAMES G. HERON,
SAMUEL LORD.

February 21, 1797.

N. B. All thoſe who have applied for Lots in ſaid Town, are deſired to come forward and ſettle for them on or before the 15th of March next, or they will be ſold.

Riddle and Davis,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public in general, and the inhabitants of Pittsburgh in particular, that they have ſet up the BOOT and SHOE making in all their various branches, in the houſe formerly occupied by Capt. Alexander M'Nickle, in Second ſtreet, where thoſe who pleaſe to favor them with their cuſtom may depend on having their work well done, in the moſt faſhionable manner, and on the ſhorteſt notice.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 23, 1797.

BLANKS

Apprentices Indentures. Juſtices Executions &c. for ſale at the Printing office Pittſburgh.

THE ſubſcriber takes this method of informing his friends that he continues to carry on the Saddling buſineſs, at his uſual place of reſidence; where they can be accommodated with any article in his line, at the moſt moderate terms. He alſo requeſts thoſe who are indebted to him to come forward and diſcharge their reſpective accounts, thoſe who are found delinquent after the 20th of March next will be ſued indiſcriminately.

PETER KINTNER.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 16, 1797.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, containing 150 acres of the firſt quality, on which is eight acres of meadow cleared, and about 20 more may be made, 40 acres of upland cleared, all under good fence, and well watered, lying in North Huntingdon townſhip, Weſtmoreland county, adjoining lands with the forks of the Glade and Greenſburgh roads. An indiſputable title will be given to the purchaſer. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

WILLIAM MARSHELL.

March 2. 1797.

WANTED,

Two Journeymen Smiths

One a Blackſmith, the other a Scythe and Sickle maker. Generous wages will be given.

WILLIAM DUNNING.

Pittſburgh, Feb. 23, 1797.

THE ELEGANT HORSE

APPOLLO,

WILL cover mares this ſeaſon at the ſubſcribers on the road leading from Pittſburgh to M'Farlane's ferry, and at Jacob Figley's on the waters of Mingo creek, week about; he will go the firſt Monday in April, to Mr. Figley's, and ſtand till Saturday, and ſo move each Saturday to the next ſtand during the ſeaſon. The price for the ſeaſon to each Mare is three Dollars and an half and One Buſhel of Oats, & double to inſure a colt; the Oats to be brought with the Mare. APPOLLO is a beautiful dapled grey, 15 hands and an half high, well made in proportion, he was got by the OLD APPOLLO who was Imported from GREAT BRITAIN; his Colts do exceed any in this country and his apperance is ſufficient to recommend him. It is needleſs to give a long preamble of his pedigree. Good attendance will be given.

JOHN TORRANCE.

Allegheny County,
March 3, 1797.

Notice is hereby given that the ſubſcriber gave a conditional bond to Samuel Stoops of Pittsburgh, for the ſum of one hundred pounds Pennſylvania currency, payable the 1ſt day of July, 1796; and whereas the ſaid Stoops never complied with his agreemen, and alſo, that the ſubſcriber paid ſeveral ſums of money to ſaid Stoops, and other perſons by his orders, before the bond became due, and that there is ſeveral executions againſt the property which the ſubſcriber purchaſed of the ſaid Stoops, all perſons are cautioned againſt taking an aſſignment on ſaid bond as he is determined not to pay it unleſs compelled by law. Should any perſon have the bond they are requeſted to bring it forward, and ſhould there any thing be found due on ſettlement he will pay it.

JOSEPH ENGLEMAN.

Pittsburgh, March 1, 1797.

CASH—Half a Dollar,

WILL be paid for every Gallon of approved Whiſkey, that will be delivered at my houſe in good ſufficient barrels, between this day and the 15th April next.

JAMES O'HARA.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 12, 1797.

To be ſold at private ſale.

A LARGE *Stone Dwelling Houſe, and the Lot No. 272, on which it is built, now occupied by Col. Nevill, ſituated in Second ſtreet. As few houſes in this town are conſtructed on a better plan for buſineſs of every kind. It will ſuffice to refer to* STEEL SEMPLE, *Eſq. for further particulars, from whom all neceſſary information may be obtained. On paying down one half the purchaſe money, a conſiderable credit may be obtained for the remainder, and poſſeſſion given on the firſt of June next.*

Pittſburgh, February 14, 1797.

Town Lots.

TO *be Sold at Public Sale, on Monday the 8th of May next, or if not then ſold to continue from day to day, till the whole are ſold,* THIRTY LOTS *at the Point in Pittſburgh, eight of which begin at Marbury ſtreet, bounded on the north ſide of Penn ſtreet to an alley called Garriſon alley, each Lot 60 feet front and 105 feet deep, to a new laid out ſtreet 30 feet wide, which runs from Marbury ſtreet aforeſaid along the end of ſaid Lots to Garriſon alley, alſo eleven Lots beginning from Marbury ſtreet on the ſouth ſide of Penn ſtreet, each Lot is 60 feet front on Penn ſtreet, and 110 feet deep to a new laid out alley of 20 feet, called Brewery alley, running from Marbury ſtret to Garriſon alley aforeſaid alſo eleven Lots on the north ſide of Liberty ſtreet from Marbury ſtreet aforeſaid, each Lot 60 feet front, and 110 feet deep to the 20 feet alley aforeſaid—a ſmall triangular Lot No. 260, bounded by Front, Weſt and Liberty ſtreets—alſo a large triangular Lot No. 261, on which is a two ſtory log Houſe with a ſtone chimney, and rents for twenty five pounds per annum, bounded by Second, Short, and Liberty ſtreets—alſo a triangular Lot No. 338, with an extenſive front on Liberty ſtreet, running from ſaid ſtreet to Fourth ſtreet and the end of the jail lots—alſo Lot No. 371 running 240 feet along Grant ſtreet, with a front of 60 feet on Fifth ſtreet and Diamond Alley.*

The whole to be ſold to the higheſt bidder as the property of the late company of Turnbull, Marmie & Co. One third of the purchaſe to be paid on the day of ſale, with for the remainder conſiderable time will be allowed. For further particulars apply STEEL SEMPLE Eſq. with whom a plan of the Point Lots may be alſo ſeen.

Pittſburgh, Feb. 22, 1797.

Taken up by the ſubſcriber on Monday the 27th day of February, in the narrows about a mile from this place, a large Kentucky Boat, about 50 feet long. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN ORM.

Pittsburgh, March 1, 1797.

TO BE SOLD,

AT PRIVATE SALE,

THE HOUSE and STORE-HOUSE, which I now occupy. The terms of Sale will be made known on application to

WILLIAM EARL.

Pittsburgh, March 10, 1797.

TO BE SOLD,

A MOIETY or undivided half part of WESTMORELAND FURNACE, FORGE, and LANDS thereto belonging, ſituate in Ligonier Valley, Weſtmoreland county. The Ore is excellent for Caſtings and Bar-Iron, and is equal, if not ſuperior, to any in the Weſtern Country in quality and quantity For further information apply at the works

March 15, 1797.

Three Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber living in Connell's Ville, Bullſkin townſhip, Fayette county, on the 14th of May laſt, a bay mare colt riſing three years old, with a black mane and tail, a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, ſhe is a natural trotter. As ſhe has not been heard of ſince ſhe went away, it is ſuppoſed ſhe is concealed by ſome perſon. The above reward will be paid to any perſon who will give information of her concealment.

JOSHUA DAVIES.

February 16, 1797.

Whereas my wife Suſannah has eloped from my bed and board

without any juſt cauſe, this is therefore to forwarn all perſons not to credit her or harbour her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting after this date.

RICHARD WILLARD.

Bedford county, March 7, 1797.

Notice is hereby given

that the ſubſcriber gave Jacob Vantreeſe a note for one hundred dollars, payable in Auguſt 1797, in conſideration of a tract of land purchaſed of ſaid Vantreeſe, but not being able to fulfil his agreement, returned the note, but afterwards obtained it by ſome means, probably with intention to ſell it, all perſons are cautioned from buying ſaid note, as I am determined not to pay it.

Wm. M'FADEN.

March 13, 1796.

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A *Valuable Tract of Land ſituate on the waters of Elkhorn run, in Moon township, Allegheny county, about one mile from the river Ohio, and three from the town of M'Intoſh, containing about 300 acres, about 30 of which is cleared and under good fence, a good dwelling houſe, double barn and ſtables, alſo a young orchard of about 40 apple trees together with a number of peach and other fruit trees. An indiſputable title will be given to the purchaſer. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber living on the premiſes*

JOHN CLIFFARD.

March 11, 1797.

Whereas a certain Samuel Fips of Allegheny county, received a note

from the ſubſcriber living in Weſtmoreland county, for forty nine pounds and ten pence halfpenny, bearing date the 18th day of February 1797, and payable about the firſt of March or laſt of April, this is to forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid note, as I am determined not to pay it unleſs compelled by law.

JAMES LEETCH.

March 9, 1797.

To be Rented or Sold

A *Small Tract of Land of about 110 acres, more or leſs, ſituated on the Four Mile Run, near Pittſburgh. For particulars enquire of*

N. BEDFORD.

Pittſburgh, March 14, 1797.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Fayette county, German townſhip, a Negro Man named ESSEX, a luſty fellow, full 6 feet high, very large feet and hands, much marked with the ſmall pox, thick lips, bold and ill looking; had on and took with a blue ſailor's jacket, lined with old cloth of a dark grey colour, two waiſtcoats, one a light grey caſſimer, the other a red and yellow calicoe, two pair of overalls, one a drab coloured cloth, the other ſtriped nankeen one pair of dark coloured linſey trowſers, two ſhirts, one an old fine ſhirt, the other muſlin ruffled at the wriſts and boſom, two pair of coarſe yarn ſtockings, a new felt hat not lined, old ſhoes; he went away on the 24th of December laſt, and I am informed has changed his name to Harry, and ſays he is a blackſmith, but he does not know much of that buſineſs. I have reaſon to believe he has gone towards Preſqu'iſle or Niagara. The above reward will be paid to any perſon for apprehending and ſecuring ſaid ſlave ſo that his maſter may get him again, with reaſonable charges if bro't home.

JOHN HUSTON.

Feb. 23, 1797.

If he ſhould be apprehended great care muſt be taken or he will eſcape.

DRAGON,

WILL cover mares at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber during this ſeaſon, the price for the ſeaſon for each mare is three dollars and an half and one buſhel of oats, and ſeven dollars and two buſhel of oats for inſuring a colt, the oats to be brought with the mare. Dragon is a bright bay with a ſtar and ſnip, 16 hands and an half high, well made in proportion, and is perfectly calculated for the draft, ſeven years old, remarkable for foal getting, at his former ſtands. The money to be paid on or before the firſt day of October next.

WM. IRWIN.

Pittſburgh, March 25, 1797.

N. B. One quarter of a dollar will be taken off the price of mares croſſing either of the rivers.